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One criticism that might well be made of the report is that no mention of still-births is to be found. It is unfortunate that an item as important as this should be omitted from the Registrar General's reports.

L. J. REED.

Birth Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States, 1918. Fourth Annual Report. Bureau of the Census. Washington, 1920. Pp. 312.

Since the appearance of the first annual report on birth statistics for the year 1915, these reports have been steadily enlarged until in the present report we have as fine a record of birth statistics as is published by any country. The registration area for the 1918 report contains 53 per cent of the population of the United States. Since no change was made in the registration area during 1918, the figures in the present volume cover the same area as those of the 1917 report. It is important to note that all tables given in the volume for 1917 are repeated for the year 1918; comparisons, therefore, can be made between the two years for all the material published for 1917. The 1918 report, however, contains much additional information, relating particularly to infant mortality rates and to still-births.

The new tables on infant mortality rates show urban and rural infant mortality rates, and seasonal infant mortality rates in total and for special diseases. The information in both of these tables is given for the registration area as a whole and for each registration state.

The tabulations of still-births are to be commended particularly. In these tables can be found information relating to sex, color, month of birth, birth order, age, and country of birth of father and of mother, for still-births in the registration area for 1918.

One further additional table contained in the 1918 volume is that showing the number of mothers having a specified number of children born with the average number living, and the per cent of mothers having specified numbers of children living by color, and for white mothers, by country of birth.

While it is not possible to present in a review of this kind many of the tabulated results of the report, it is perhaps worth while to note the trend of the birth-rate in the registration area. The report gives the following tabulation:

Year	Rate per 1,000 population	
	Births	Deaths
1915.....	24.9	14.0
1916.....	24.8	14.7
1917.....	24.6	14.1
1918.....	24.4	18.2

Taken as a whole the report is very complete and the Census Bureau is to be congratulated on its work.

L. J. REED.

The Inequalities of Incomes. By Hugh Dalton, M.A. London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & Company, 1920. Pp. 360.

Mr. Dalton has set himself the problem of inquiring into the causes of the extreme inequality of incomes which exists. A thorough examination of past theories of distribution leads him to the conclusion that none of them has really solved the problem, and few have even envisaged it as an actual distribution between persons. The